/323 cont./

685 627 remain concealed for long. The injured person complains to the chief; he sends him to the thief with the instruction to demand compensation from him. If the thief refuses, however, the injured one again complains to the chief and may, if the latter agrees, start a "fight" with the former, in other words, demand his rights by force.

682 627 Murders seem to occur, though seldom. The custom of blood vengeance prevails: the relatives of the slain one pursue the murderer everywhere, even into other villages, until they have slain him.

689 Social life. Objectionable elements (boasters, gossipers, quarrelsome persons) are on occasion flogged. Thus, my camarada Pedro II in Village 17 is said to get a beating almost weekly on account of his incredible boasting.

/324/ Malicious elements who, with their quarreling, never leave the village in peace are finally, as Kuriší reported, killed by the others at the command of the chief; their relatives then have no right to take blood vengeance.

565 There are no class distinctions. Women and children captured in war serve as slaves of sorts. On the other hand, there are differences in wealth; there are rich and poor people. "The rich man has everything, axes, knives, pots; the poor one has nothing. He goes to the rich one and says: Give me a pot, an ax. The rich man must give it to him." (Kuriší.)

[622] The chiefs in particular are regarded as rich, and they, indeed, must share their surplus of goods with the poor. Ilk in Village 13 and Crisote in Village 22 were regarded as especially [184] rich. The Indians of the south horde are regarded as poor, and they are in comparison with the north horde, which, in turn, is to be designated as poor in relation to the Šavajé.

609 576 Forms of greeting. If someone comes into a strange village, he remains, with bowed head, in the boat (sta sem vergonha, that is, without shame, as the Indians erroneously said, instead of com v., that is, full of shame) until the others come, greet him, and invite him to come along to the village. Only then do they go on land. This custom was observed in particular among the